

Fire Program Analysis - Glossary

June 19, 2007

This glossary is a living document and will be updated as needed.

Term	Definition
.asc	ASCII file type
.fpl	File type (BLM fire occurrence)
.mdb	File type (MS Access database)
.raw	File type (FS Fire Occurrence)
.xml	File type
Access Rights	The ability of an FPA system user to create, read, update, or delete data
Acre Stabilization Cost	The cost of immediate measures to stabilize soil damage caused by fire suppression efforts
Activity	In one definition, the term 'activity' refers to budget reporting and includes preparedness, suppression, hazardous fuels reduction, and rehabilitation.
Actual expenditures	Actual funding spent at the FPU, state, and regional level during the year by activity and subactivity; reported at year-end.
Adjusted Hourly Wages	Base hourly rate with COLA, locality, or shortage pay adjustments added.
Adjusted Salary	The annualized version of adjusted hourly wages, base salary plus all salary adjustments.
Aerial Drop Backup	A system-enforced requirement that aerial drops of retardant are not allowed until ground forces reach a fire.
Agency planning targets	Targeted, planned, expenditures for a specified unit level based upon a combination of FPA analysis and agency fire planning for the upcoming budget year.
Allocation	Funding that is allocated to the departments following the appropriation.
Alternatives	A combination of preparedness, fuels and prevention options. Alternatives are defined by the FPU partners to accomplish national budget analyses, or to evaluate other FPU fire management organizations to meet local needs.
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)	
Analysis Interval	The period of time in which the particular budget and cost data from an analysis will be used for budgeting or allocation purposes. Space on the curve between each analysis point. Also known as cost increment. Calculated using (Maximum - Minimum)/ (number of cost limits) = Cost Increment
Analysis Year	The fiscal year in which the particular budget and cost data from an analysis will be used for budgeting or allocation purposes. All input cost and value data is inflated to this common year.
Analysis framework	The combination of spatial and organizational extent included in a particular analysis. Example: the analysis framework of a national federal budget analysis would include all lands of participating agencies within the United States. The analysis framework to explore air tanker needs in the western United States may include all lands, federal, state, and private, who



	share air tanker resources.
Annual Facility Cost	The recurring annual costs for a facility; this is generally the annual maintenance and operation cost.
Arrival Time	The sum of travel time and appropriate delays on travel that define when a fire resource arrives at the modeled fire event and begins production.
Arrival Time	A system-calculated time for each Fire Resource to get from a Dispatch Location to a Travel Time Point. Defined as the sum of all applicable delays plus the calculated Travel Time.
Attack Tactic Distribution	A setting an FPU Planner can apply by FMU to determine the proportion of head, parallel, and tail attacks.
Average per Acre Cost	One component of the total emergency fire suppression costs for fires contained at less than the escaped fire size (the other component is Unit Mission Cost). Above the escaped fire size, AAC represents the total emergency fire suppression cost.
Aviation Resource Travel Time	A system-calculated time for aerial resources to reach a fire in an FWA derived by dividing the travel distance by the speed of the aerial resource.
Base Hourly Wages	The base wage or salary rate wages without any adjustments.
Base Salary	Salary for the working year (fire season plus training days for temps, entire year for full time employees)
Budget Activity	Specific kinds of work within an appropriation. For purposes of FPA, the key analyzed activities are preparedness, fuels, and suppression.
Budget Category	Agency defined categories for certain classes of planned fire budget expenditures. All costs fit into one of the following three Budget Categories: 1. Fireline Producers; 2. Fire Management & Support; 3. Fire Indirect.
Budget Formulation Allocation (BFA)	
Budget Object/Sub-Object (BOC)	A 4-digit code used to classify expenses. See DOI Budget Object Classes FY2004 ? Draft 9-30-03 and see Budget Object Codes for USDA FS.
Budget Submission	The process of providing a budget request to Congress and OMB for approval and allocation
Budget and policy guidelines	National-level directives, budgetary or regulatory, that can affect the level of funding across the board, such as a percentage federal budget cut; affect apportioning of funds, such as a requirement that WUI be funded at a certain level; or dictate other costs.
Budget information	Information from the [FPA Phase 2] analysis that is used to inform development of the budget request to OMB.
Budgeted Fire Resources	Fire suppression resources that are primarily funded from the Wildland Fire Appropriation - Preparedness Activity for local unit initial response. Budgeted resources are associated with the FPU.
Build and Maintain Landscape Inventory	Assemble, from various sources, data describing the FPU.
Canopy Cover	The amount of the canopy coverage actually occupied, and expressed as a percentage.
Canopy or Crown Fuel Characteristics	Crown fuels estimated from individual trees or canopy fuels estimated from stand data used to calculate crown fire attributes.
Capital Cost	Funds or moneys identified for improvements or additions to the fire management program. The funds can be from the



	preparedness sub-activity or other funding sources.
Category	See Fire Resource Category
Constraints, Land Management	Factors that would preclude application of a strategy at a particular time or in a particular place. Constraints could include such things as topography, weather, wildland-urban interface, land management objectives, threatened and endangered species, national or local issues, etc.
Consumable Goods	Items expected to be used during initial response. This property is not marked. Examples include batteries, MREs plastic canteens and petroleum goods.
Contained Wildfire	Specific to fire events modeled in FPA-PM; a fire event is contained when the total fireline produced by the initial attack resources is greater than or equal to the total fire perimeter.
Cost	The dollars per unit for the application of a given strategy.
Cost Category	Two-digit code, nationally defined Budget Object Classification Codes (BOC). Budget expense categories such as Equipment, Supplies, Travel, Personnel also defined in section 1.4.1 of this document
Cost Pool	See FS Chapter 40 ? Cost Allocation. Cost Pools serve as an accounting tool that provides financial data on categories of similar expenses. It is a cost allocation process to allocate support, indirect and common service costs among programs based on a percentage of direct labor hours and actual cases (OWCP and Unemployment). There are six cost categories, cost pools 1,3 and 4 are entirely indirect costs while cost pools 5,6 and 7 can have both direct and indirect depending if the cost can be attributed to a specific program or not
Crew Walk-In Delay	A user-defined time applied to FWAs to simulate the time it typically takes Fire Resources to walk in to fires not accessible by road..
Crown Base Height (CBH)	
Crown Bulk Density (CBD)	
Current Condition	The composition and structural characteristics of the plant community existing on a site or ecological unit (after FSH 2090.11). Current conditions may also refer to the state of a site or ecological unit in relation to a desired process, such as fire return interval, rather than to a specific vegetative structure or the composition of the unit.
Current Organization	The existing preparedness, prevention and fuels organization for each FPU partner. The current organization is used to establish a baseline against which other optional organizations can be compared.
Daily Availability	The days of the week that a Fire Resource is available for fire management actions (user defined).
Departure from Desired Conditions	In the context of FPA, departure identifies the situation in which the current condition and the desired condition are not equivalent. The implication is that a strategy or strategies must be employed to move the plant community towards the desired condition.
Deployment Cost Supply	<Undefined>
Desired Condition	The composition and structural characteristics of the plant community on a site or ecological unit which meets land management plan or other management objectives (after FSH 2090.11); or those landscape conditions that are most conducive to ecosystem health based on long-term management objectives. Desired conditions can be the same as existing conditions. Desired conditions may also refer to the state of a site or ecological unit in relation to a desired process, such as fire return interval, rather than to a specific vegetative structure or composition of the unit.



Determine Fire Probability	See Fire probability. Determination of the likelihood of a fire starting and then spreading, either outside its cell or pixel or spreading from an adjacent cell or pixel.
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	
Discovery Size	The defined, typical size of a fire that is discovered in each Fire Management Unit. It is intended to reflect the effectiveness of the planning unit detection system. The entry is used as the starting fire size in the fire growth simulation.
Dispatch Delay	For an FWA, a user-defined time it typically takes for dispatch to notify a Fire Resource to respond to a fire after the fire's discovery.
Dispatch Location	A physical location from which fire resources respond. Dispatch locations must have facilities that support the fire resources and have a recurring operation and maintenance cost. Facilities must meet state and federal health, safety, and construction and access regulations.
Dispatch Location Current Quantity	The current quantity of fire resources stationed at a dispatch location by kind, category and type.
Dispatch Location Extended Capacity	The maximum future capacity for a dispatch location to accommodate initial response resources by kind, category, type and quantity.
Dispatch Location ID	A unique code used to identify an individual dispatch location
Dispatch Location Resource Capacity	The existing capacity for a dispatch location by fire resource kind, category and type and quantity.
Dispatch Location/Fire Workload Area Association	An association that determines the Dispatch Locations from which Fire Resources can respond to fires in an FWA.
Dispatch delay	The typical elapsed time it takes for an initial attack unit to start its travel to a fire after the time of discovery.
Diurnal Fire Behavior	An adjustment a user can make to fire behavior based on the hour of discovery. The adjustment is made by applying a coefficient to the Rate of Spread.
Diurnal Fire Behavior Coefficient	A factor a user applies to Rate of Spread to adjust fire behavior.
Dozer/Plow Walk-In Delay	A user-defined time applied to FWAs to simulate the time it typically takes a dozer or fire plow to walk in to fires not accessible by road.
Effectiveness and Efficiency Measures (EEPS)	A set of performance measures used in FPA to measure the relative value of FPU fire management Alternatives; at the national level, the same measures are used to measure the relative value of sets of FPU Alternatives.
Elliptical Fire Shape	The shape of the modeled fire event based on single point of ignition, rate of spread, effective wind speed, and elapsed time.
Emergency Stabilization	Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildland fire.



Engine Reload Delay	A user-defined time it takes an engine, by FWA, to leave a fire, fill with water, and return to the fire.
Equipment Cost	One of eight cost categories used to calculate the annual fire resource preparedness cost. It is the sum of all recurring annual costs for equipment (vehicles, mileage, cell phones, and radios)
Exceed Simulation Limits (ESL)	In the IRS module, a fire that exceeds the limits of the simulation model based on either time or size.
Expected Suppression Cost (IRS)	For each fire event that is contained by the model, the sum of the Unit Mission Cost for all fire resources that were dispatched to the event and the calculated Average Acre cost.
FARSITE Landscape Files	GIS spatial data themes containing fuels, vegetation, and topographic data are combined into a single data layer for use by the application.
FMU Constraint	Prohibition on the use of particular fire resources specific to each fire management unit. Constraints are derived from direction provided in policy, law, and/or local land management plans. Constraints may apply only during particular sensitivity periods or for particular fire intensity levels.
FPA System Roles - User Administrator	This individual creates user accounts and FPU Team groups.
FPU Actual Spending	Actual fire program expenditures at the FPU level.
FPU Analysis	Fire planning analysis performed using the FPA Application for a fire planning unit. This would include any analysis performed regardless of the purpose (budget submission, land management planning, user selected, etc.).
FPU Cooperator	A local administrative unit whose fire resources will be included as inputs to the analysis. The workload (fire ignitions) for this unit is not input to the system.
FPU Participant	Any agency unit that has any portion of their fire occurrence, any fire resource, or dispatch location analyzed in an FPU analysis. An FPU Participant does not necessarily need to be formally associated with an FPU to meet this definition (e.g. it may be a tanker base, smoke jumper base or similar that is not a formal a partner in the FPU and a signatory to their charter).
FPU Partner	A local administrative unit who will participate in the Fire Planning Team, for the purpose of analyzing initial response workload. Input data will be at the same resolution as for other partners.
FPU Team Member Roles - Administrator	In addition to Editor permissions, this individual has authority to manage the Team membership by adding and removing users to and from these three Team groups
FPU Team Member Roles - Editor	Individual has access authority to edit (create, update, delete, etc.) FPU information, including reader permissions. (A fire planner.)
FPU Team Member Roles - Reader	Individual has read-only access to all planning activities and reports. All User accounts have this access right.
Facility Capacity	The capability to accommodate an initial response resource.
Facility Capital Cost	The cost to build a new dispatch location facility or expand an existing facility.
Final Fire Size	The number of acres burned before the fire was considered out
Fire Behavior Data Table	A table of numbers of fires and 50th and 90th percentile rates of spread for each Fire Intensity Level. It is used in the simulation of fire occurrence and behavior. The FBD is developed from historic fire occurrence and fire weather data for



	each Fire Management Unit in the PCHA program.
Fire Containment	A fire is contained within FPA when fireline produced by initial attack fire resources in greater than or equal to the fire perimeter.
Fire Containment Time	The elapsed time from the beginning of the modeled fire event until fire containment is achieved.
Fire Dispatch Levels	In the IRS module, a 3, 4 or 5-level system of fire danger assessment used to determine the maximum number by type of resources that can be dispatched to an FWA when a fire occurs within that FWA. Dispatch levels can be set using Energy Release Component (ERC), Spread Component (SC) or Burn Index (BI).
Fire Dispatch Logic	In the IRS module, the process by which the maximum number of fire resources are dispatched to an FWA, by Fire Dispatch Level and fire resource type.
Fire Event	A single wildland fire from its estimated ignition time through its life, measured in time, until out. [A fire event has a known group of attributes with both physical or statistical attributes.]
Fire Event Attributes	Attributes of fire events passed to the FPA from PCHA, including aspect, slope, ERC, fuel model, and wind speed. FPU planners cannot edit or override these attributes.
Fire Event Scenario	A representation of the annual initial response fire activity based on historic fire occurrence. The fire event scenario is an output of historic analysis.
Fire Ignition	Any event that starts a fire, whether natural or human-caused.
Fire Intensity Level (FIL)	A measure of fire behavior. It is based on the calculated flame length. The NFDRS Burning Index (BI) is the indicator for fire danger for dispatching purposes and is used to categorize rate of spread and to assess fire effects. Flame length = BI/10; FIL 1: 0-2 feet; FIL 2: 2-4 feet; FIL 3: 4-6 feet; FIL 4: 6-8 feet; FIL 5: 8-12 feet; FIL 6: 12+ feet
Fire Management Strategy	Pre-selected fire program direction assigned to accomplish specific fire management objectives from the Fire Management Plan. The fire management strategies conform to and promote the implementation of land management plan objectives. Each Fire Management Unit should have a strategy or strategies defined; a fire management strategy or a similar set of strategies could apply to more than one FMU within a Fire Planning Unit.
Fire Management Unit (FMU)	
Fire Management Unit Constraint	Prohibition on the use of particular fire resources specific to each fire management unit. Constraints are derived from direction provided in policy, law and/or local land management plans. Constraints may apply only during particular sensitivity periods.
Fire Manager	A generic term to describe fire management leadership, generally a direct cost component. Examples: District, Unit, Forest Fire Management Officers, Assistant and Deputy FMOs, Aviation Officers, Wildland Fire Use Specialists, etc.
Fire Operations Supervisor	A fire management position whose function it is to supervise line firefighters and manage IA and EA fires
Fire Planning Team	The group of individuals (fire managers and resource specialists) who will participate in the FPU analysis.
Fire Planning Unit (FPU)	An organizational entity whose purpose is cooperative fire management planning and implementation. Fire Planning Units are associated with a specific land base that can be described spatially. The boundaries of Fire Planning Unit land base are not predefined by Agency administrative unit boundaries. Fire Planning Units may consist of a single agency unit, multiple agency units, or any combination of single or multiple agency units and subunits. Lands included in a Fire



	Planning Unit may be contiguous or non-contiguous.
Fire Potential	The potential for fire at a particular location, developed using fuels, weather, ignition, and topographic information that is collected and maintained as part of the landscape inventory.
Fire Probability	Likelihood of a fire starting and then spreading, either outside its cell or pixel or spreading from an adjacent cell or pixel.
Fire Program Analysis (FPA)	
Fire Program Component	Any of a number of portions of the federal fire program with their own funding, commonly known as "subactivities." Examples pertinent to FPA include preparedness, fuels, suppression, and rehabilitation.
Fire Resource	Resources available or potentially available that have a production function and directly contribute to the management of a fire. This does not include management and support.
Fire Resource	Personnel and equipment that respond to wildland fires, associated with a certain level of production and cost.
Fire Resource Backup	A characteristic of a Fire Resource in FPA that requires the resource to be backed up by another Fire Resource.
Fire Resource Capital Cost	The cost to purchase new fire resource equipment.
Fire Resource Category	The intermediate level of the 3-part classification system applied to fire resources (Kind, Category, and Type). Ex: Kind of fire resource: Equipment. Category: Engine. Type: 3.
Fire Resource Deployment Cost Per Mile	The cost per mile for a fire resource, by kind, category and type, to travel from the dispatch location where the fire resource is stationed to a workload point within an FMU.
Fire Resource Deployment Cost Premium	The additional cost incurred when a new fire resource is deployed.
Fire Resource Deployment Cost Reload	Costs incurred during reload of a fire resource, e.g. fire retardant, foam, etc.
Fire Resource Deployment Cost Supplies	Costs incurred by a fire resource during deployment, e.g. burnt hose, initial supply of fire retardant. This cost is included in the first time interval of deployment.
Fire Resource Kind	The highest level of the 3-part classification system applied to fire resources (Kind, Category, and Type). Ex: Kind of fire resource: Equipment. Category: Engine. Type: 3.
Fire Resource Out of Service Attributes	The amount of out of service time for each category of fire resource by FMU, determined by the FPU Planner.
Fire Resource Type	Based on Fire Resource Category and Kind, further defines a fire resource, e.g. a type 6 engine.
Fire Support	Personnel positions that are not "management", but are considered "fire specific activities or positions." These include dispatchers, cache workers, timekeepers, etc.
Fire Suppression Organization	1) The personnel collectively assigned to the suppression of a specific fire or group of fires. 2) The personnel responsible for fire suppression within a specified area. 3) The management structure, usually shown in the form of an organization chart of the persons and groups having specific responsibilities in fire suppression.
Fire Workload Area (FWA)	An area or areas within an FMU that share an attribute that distinguishes it from the rest of the FMU, e.g. roadless portions of an FMU for which access to fires is by aerial resources.



Fire Workload Area (FWA)	An area or areas within an FMU that share an attribute that distinguishes it from the rest of the FMU, e.g. roadless portions of an FMU for which access to fires is by aerial resources and/or ground, significantly different resource values or fire workload.
First Unit Delay	A user defined delay applied to the FWA for the first responding resource to unlock gates, gain access to a fire, and do an initial fire size up, before attempting to contain the fire.
Fixed Costs	Those costs that can be planned for in advanced, in the context of FPA these are the costs in the preparedness budget activity.
Fixed Operating Rate	
Fried and Fried Containment Algorithm	A fire containment algorithm included in the Initial Response Simulator that explicitly accounts for the interaction between the production of containment line and a fire's capacity to spread. The Fried and Fried Containment Algorithm allow for tail, head and parallel attack tactics.
Fuel Moisture Content (FMC)	
Fuels	Combustible material; or, the combustible vegetation that exists on the landscape.
Goal Programming	Enter requirement text.
Grid Weather	
Ground Resource Travel Time	A system-calculated time for ground resources to reach a fire in an FWA derived by dividing the travel distance by the speed of the ground resource.
Helicopter Reload Delay	A user-defined time it takes a helicopter, by FWA, to leave a fire, fill with water, and return to the fire.
Helitack Walk-In Delay	A user-defined time applied to FWAs to simulate the time it typically takes helitack personnel to walk from a helispot to a fire.
Highly Valued Resources (HRV)	Nationally or locally defined natural resources to be protected or improved through appropriate fire management strategy.
Historic Fire Ignition Escaped Cost	The costs associated with fires that have historically escaped. This cost is derived from Agency fiscal records and may be used for reporting.
Historic Funding Level	The average amount expended over the past 10 years by all agencies incorporated in the FPU. This amount includes only the preparedness and suppression costs for IR. Exclude costs for extended attack and large fires.
Hourly Availability	The regular hours each day that a Fire Resource is available for fire management actions (user defined).
IR Resources Library	A system maintained database of all modeled Fire Resources used to respond to wildland fires. FPU Planners can add, edit, or delete resources that their FPU "owns," but all Fire Resources, regardless of ownership, may be used in an analysis.
Indirect Cost	An expense that is necessary for operations and not attributable to a specific program or output, such as personnel costs for employees involved in administration that support more than one program or output, including salary, benefits, training and travel. Also includes, material, supplies and equipments costs incurred by more than one program area. Reference: FSH 1909.13 and FSH 5109.19 CH 10 (draft).
Initial Response (IR)	Expands the Initial Attack definition to include the response and associated workload with wildland fire responses in the



	broad context of Appropriate Management Response.
Initial Response Simulator (IRS)	The portion of the FPA system that simulates fire growth and containment for initial response wildland fires and the management actions of FPU Fire Resources. Fires that exceed model simulation limits in IRS module are available for further analysis in the Large Fire module.
Intensity	The amount of heat a fire emits
Labor Cost	
Land Management Objectives	The objectives set forth in an approved Land Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, Fire Management Plan, or other guiding document that provide the basis for the fire management program in a designated area. The objectives identify the need for and use of fire role in a particular area and for a specific benefit. Not all land management objectives are directly related to the fire management program.
Land Ownership	Ownership information contained within the landscape inventory; includes federal, state, municipal, and private ownership.
Large Airtanker Delay	The system will calculate the time it takes a large airtanker to leave a fire, reload with retardant, and return to the fire, based on FWA location relative to airtanker base locations.
Lookup Data	Standardized costs, items, ID codes and so on that are nationally agreed upon. The purpose of the lookup data is to ensure consistency and to reduce the amount of data entry required.
Miles to FMU	The road mileage, usually traveled route, between a ground initial attack unit Initial Dispatch Location (Base) and the FMU fire Location. For locations with air attack units assigned, it is the air line miles.
Mobilization Delay	The accumulated time delays that apply to fire resources prior to the start of fire event containment. This is the sum of all delays from report of the fire until production can begin on the fire, and could include dispatch delay, get-away delay, unloading equipment delay, hike-in delay etc. It does not include travel time. See Pre-production delay.
Mobilization Delay	A user-defined time applied to FWAs to simulate the time it typically takes for Fire Resources to begin traveling to a fire, once dispatched.
Multi-Year Fire Scenario	A representation of multiple instances of annual fire ignition activity based on historic fire occurrence. Fire event scenarios are an output of historic fire analysis.
National Analysis	An evaluation of combinations of FPU fire management Alternatives undertaken at the national level, producing reports of EEP outputs per national Alternative. Purpose of such an analysis is to inform the national budget formulation process.
National Budget Leads	The financial analysts and planners at the national level within each FPA member agency, who receive budget information from the model, perform subsequent analyses and determine effectiveness, and establish planning targets. They supply the information that is used to prepare the national budgets.
National Budget Submission	At the conclusion of the agencies budget formulation process, the Departments request or submit a budget value to Congress; in other words, they submit an official budget. In context of FPA-PM, the cost-effective analysis produces a curve or budget frontier that is a range of budget values and effectiveness. Reference: Functional Requirements for Use Case 43, National Budget Request.
National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS)	
National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)	



National Resources	Fire Resources funded at the national level that FPU may include in their FPU analyses (e.g. smokejumpers, airtankers, national helicopters)
Non-Contained Wildfire	In FPA, a fire event is not contained if the total fireline produced by the initial attack resources is less than the total fire perimeter at 18 hours of initial response time.
One-Time Request	A direct or indirect cost required for the fire program that is not recurring.
Option	Preparedness, prevention, and fuels "options" make up a fire management alternative. An option is a set of preparedness resources associated with dispatch locations; a set of prevention activities; or a set of fuels projects. Preparedness, prevention, and fuels options are all associated with leadership and support costs and positions, as well as the costs of the "production" personnel and equipment required to staff out the option.
Organization	Analyzed and non-analyzed system outcomes that identify personnel, equipment and facilities for the fire management program for each Budget Information Option.
Organizational Unit	Refers to any of the levels (national, region, state, forest, refuge, park, district, agency, tribe, state, or other local) generally with a line officer or leader with responsibility for fire protection.
Out-year Budget Request	The results of the analysis for a specific budget year.
Personal Computer Historic Analysis (PCHA)	A software program that processes historical daily weather observation and individual fire report data files to produce fire behavior and fire occurrence data for IIAA.
Planning Data Set	A Planning Data Set is a collection of specific data for the FPU. After you complete your work with one Planning Data Set, you can copy it to start a new Planning Data Set, make some changes, and examine the results.
Pre-production delay	The accumulated time delays that apply to fire resources prior to the start of fire event containment. This is the sum of all delays from report of the fire until production can begin on the fire, and could include dispatch delay, get-away delay, unloading equipment delay, hike-in delay etc. It does not include travel time.
Preparedness Season	The annual number of pay periods when fire production resources will be funded in the FPA PM analysis. This period represents the maximum fire preparedness staffing or capability. Preparedness season will include time beyond the analyzed time for training, annual start-up and annual closeout.
Prevention	
Probabilistic Fire Event Scenario	Fire Event scenario based on multiple years of fire occurrence and weather data and used to represent the fire management workload.
Production Delays	?The number of minutes specified for a fire resource to make a round trip to refill/reload and return to the fire event/workload point per Fire Management Unit.?
Production Rate	The rate at which fire line containing a fire's spread is produced by a particular type of initial attack forces. For ground forces, the entry is chains per hour. For aerially delivered retardant or water, the entry is the typical aircraft load in hundreds of gallons (1200 gallons = "12").
Production Rate Factor	Used for Other Unit/Cooperator input. A reduction factor applied to the standard production rates for forces of that cooperator. It is used, when appropriate, to account for the diminished productivity of non-agency forces that may be less well trained, organized, or equipped.
Program Component	A component of the wildland fire program. As used in FPA, program components include preparedness, fuels, suppression, and rehabilitation.



Program Leadership	Overhead and program administrative personnel required by the FPU IA organization.
Protection Responsibility	Within an FPU, the portion for which an FPU partner has responsibility for responding to wildland fires.
Pumping Minutes	Used with reference to engines. The typical amount of time that a particular type engine can pump water from its own supply during the initial attack action.
Rate of Spread	The steady-state fire spread rate in chains per hour for up to six Fire Intensity Levels for each Fire Management Unit. (The number of Fire Intensity Levels that any set of fire behavior data will have is determined by the fuel model and the weather used in the calculation.)
Rehabilitation	Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildland fire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.
Reload/Refill time	The number of minutes specified per Fire Management Unit for an engine or an air tanker to make a round trip to refill and return to the fire.
Representative Weather Station	A user-defined weather station representative of the FMU for the purpose of defining breakpoints for Fire Dispatch Levels and WFU events.
Restoration	The continuation of rehabilitation beyond the initial three years or the repair or replacement of major facilities damaged by the fire.
Seasonal Availability	The time period (month and day) Fire Resources are available for fire management actions (user defined).
Sensitivity Period	FPA-PM divides the year into a maximum of 26 sensitivity periods, corresponding to each two-week period in the calendar year. The sensitivity time period is used for describing the natural resource/fire management objectives. A sensitivity period can be as short as two weeks, or as long as the entire fire season. Each FMU must have at least one sensitivity period, but no more than 26 periods.
Severity	The effect a fire has on the environment in which it burns
Similar Fires	Similar fires are those within the same FMU, Sensitivity Period, Surface Fuel Model and FIL-1, and only FIL 1 for iteration 1.1.
Simulation Limits	Upper bounds on size and time of fire growth that if reached within the Initial Response Simulator terminates the simulation of a fire.
Single Engine Airtanker (SEAT) Delay	A user-defined time it takes a SEAT, by FWA, to leave a fire, fill with water or retardant, and return to the fire.
Smokejumper Walk-In Delay	A user-defined time applied to FWAs to simulate the time it typically takes smokejumpers to walk to a fire from a jump spot.
Spatial query area	Spatial 'masks' that are predefined in the system based on common query frameworks, such as agency boundaries, regional boundaries, state boundaries, etc. The user would select one or more of these masks to extract information from the system.
Specific Condition	This is a construct associated with surface fuel models, and used to define specific fuel conditions that affect fireline production rates.
State Fire Assistance	Forest Service money distributed to individual states provides technical and financial assistance to enhance readiness capability at the state and local levels and to support fire reduction projects in the wildland-urban interface on Federal



	(Forest Service-managed) or state land.
Stated Preference Valuation Technique	An economic technique that relies upon stated responses to questions of value. Stated preference is contrasted with observed choices.
Structure Protection Fire Resources	User defined Fire Resources dispatched to fire events requiring structure protection; the system removes these Fire Resources from the pool of available resources for the duration of the event.
Sub-Unit	An administrative part, such as a Ranger District, of the Planning Unit.
Suppression	
Topographic Type	A unique combination of slope, aspect, and elevation used in historic analysis.
Training Cost	One of eight cost categories used to calculate the annual fire resource preparedness cost. Tuition costs for training would be included here. Travel and per diem costs are appropriately captured as travel costs. This will be calculated as a percentage of the personnel compensation costs.
Travel Cost	One of eight cost categories used to calculate the annual fire resource preparedness cost. Authorized travel that is paid by the Government either directly or by reimbursing the traveler, including lodging and per diem. Transfer of Station or Relocation costs are included here. This will be calculated as a percentage of the personnel compensation costs.
Travel Time	The en route time between the dispatch location and the workload point without delays. $(\text{distance DL to WP})/(\text{travel speed for the fire resource}) = \text{travel time}$.
Travel Time Point	A system-calculated or user-defined point the system uses to calculate travel time from a Dispatch Location to an FWA.
Typical Fire Discovery Size	A user-defined discovery fire size used by the system as the starting point for fire growth modeling.
Unit Mission Costs (UMC)	The typical (average) costs charged to emergency fire suppression funds that are incurred for a particular type of unit each time it is dispatched to fire controlled in initial attack.
User Selected Fire Event Scenario	Formally called the Historic Fire Event Scenario. This scenario is based on a single year of occurrence and weather data.
Variable Cost	Those costs that are not pre-planned, and are usually associated with suppression operations and the suppression budget activity.
WFU Fire Resources	User defined Fire Resources dispatched to modeled WFU events; the system removes these Fire Resources from the available pool for the duration of the WFU event.
Walk-in Delay	The typical time, in addition to travel time, for forces to travel cross-country to fires in walk-in Fire Management Units. Estimate the walk-in delay using a workload point in the FMU that you are most concerned about.
Walk-in FMU	An FMU designated as inaccessible to ground vehicles including bull dozers. Personnel may either walk in or be transported to them by aircraft (helitack crews, smokejumpers). Fire line is constructed by hand tools and retardant/water is only applied aerially. For ground resources only handcrew or handtool production rates apply, rates for engines using their water do not apply.
Wildland Fire Use Attribute	A user-defined characteristic of FMUs which determines whether the system can allow some portion of fires to be managed as WFU events.
Workload Point	A single point within the Fire Management Unit used to calculate travel distance and time, for modeling within the FPA system.

